

# PLO

3. To study closely and dully.  
Universal *plodding* prisons up  
The nimble spirits in the arteries;  
As motion and long-during action tires  
The finewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakesp.*  
He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit  
T' a plea in law, and prosecute. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
She reason'd without *plodding* long, *Swift's Miscel.*  
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong.  
**PLO'DDER.** *n. f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man.  
Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep search'd with faucy looks;  
What have continual *plodders* ever won,  
Save base authority from other's books? *Shakesp.*  
**PLOT.** *n. f.* [plot, Saxon. See **PLAT.**]  
1. A small extent of ground.  
It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,  
Amongst wide waves set like a little nest,  
As if it had by nature's cunning hand  
Been choicely picked out from all the rest. *Fairy Queen.*  
Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,  
Where yeerely as needeth moe poles may be got. *Tusser.*  
Many unfrequented *plots* there are,  
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*  
Were there but this single *plot* to lose,  
This mould of Marcius, they to dust would grind it,  
And throw't against the wind. *Shakesp.*  
When we mean to build,  
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,  
And when we see the figure of the house,  
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. *Shakesp.*  
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waste, but in  
garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*  
2. A plantation laid out.  
Some goddesses inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of  
this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess, worthy to be  
shrined in such a heap of pleasures; nor any less than a god-  
des could have made it to perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*  
3. A form; a scheme; a plan.  
The law of England never was properly applied unto the  
Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they  
could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their  
humble carriage. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evi-  
dently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret  
design formed against another.  
I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakesp.*  
Easy seems the thing to every one,  
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress. *Dan.*  
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed;  
the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs,  
unravell'd at last by some unexpected means.  
If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs  
from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a  
probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*  
Nothing must be fung between the acts,  
But what some way conduces to the *plot*. *Rescinnus.*  
Our author  
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,  
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,  
The manners, passions, unities, what not? *Pope.*  
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe  
is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Goy.*  
6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.  
Frustrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*  
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.  
Who says he was not  
A man of much *plot*,  
May repent that false accusation;  
Having plotted and pen'd  
Six plays to attend  
The farce of his negotiation. *Denham.*  
**TO PLOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly  
against those in authority.  
The subtle traitor  
This day had *plotted* in the council house  
To murder me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
The wicked *plotted* against the just. *Psalms xxxvii. 12.*  
He who envies now thy state,  
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce  
Thee from obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
The wolf that round th' inclosure prowls  
To leap the fence, now *plots* not out the fold. *Dryden.*  
2. To contrive; to scheme.  
The count tells the marquis of a flying noise, that the  
prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis an-  
swer'd, that though love had made his highness steal out of  
his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of  
Spain. *Wotton.*  
**TO PLOT.** *v. a.*  
1. To plan; to contrive.

# PLO

- With shame and sorrow fill'd:  
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time  
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*  
2. To describe according to ichnography.  
This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now standeth,  
for the particulars. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**PLO'TTER.** *n. f.* [from *plot*.]  
1. Conspirator.  
As for you, Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter*  
of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat.  
*Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. Contriver.  
An irreligious moor,  
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes. *Shakesp.*  
**PLO'VER.** *n. f.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A  
bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheas-  
ant and *plovers*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Scarce  
The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,  
The *plovers*, when to scatter o'er the heath  
And sing. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**PLOUGH.** *n. f.* [plog, Saxon; plog, Danish; plogh, Dutch.]  
1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground  
to receive the seed.  
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*  
Hath torn in sunder, languishing doth die. *Peacocks.*  
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams;  
some in the share, others in the coulter and handles. *Mart.*  
In ancient times the faced *plough* employ'd  
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomson.*  
2. A kind of plane.  
*TO PLOUGH.* *v. n.* *TO* practise aration; to turn up the ground  
in order to sow seed.  
Rebellion, insolence, sedition  
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd and scatter'd.  
By mingling them with us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? *Id. xxviii. 24.*  
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white  
oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*  
**TO PLOUGH.** *v. a.*  
1. To turn up with the plough.  
Let the Volscians  
*Plough* Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
Should any slave, to lewd, belong to you?  
No doubt you'd lend the rogue, in fetters bound,  
To work in bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*  
A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallow'd,  
an acre a day. *Mortimer.*  
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*  
2. To bring to view by the plough.  
Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these  
frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon. *Woodward.*  
3. To furrow; to divide.  
When the prince her funeral rites had paid,  
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. *Adams.*  
With speed we *plough* the watry way,  
My power shall guard thee. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
4. To tear; to furrow.  
Let  
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up  
With her prepared nails. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**PLOUGHBOY.** *n. f.* [*plough* and boy.] A boy that follows the  
plough; a coarse ignorant boy.  
A *ploughboy*, that has never seen any thing but thatched  
houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to  
the very nature of a house. *Watts's Logick.*  
**PLOUGHMAN.** *n. f.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or culti-  
vates ground.  
When the country shall be replenish'd with corn, as it  
will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are  
great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn: then there should  
be good store of magazines erected. *Spenser.*  
**PLOUGHLAND.** *n. f.* [*plough* and land.] A farm for corn.  
Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed-corn there,  
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear. *Dennis.*  
In this book are entered the names of the manors or in-  
habited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each con-  
tains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hart.*  
**PLOUGHMAN.** *n. f.* [*plough* and man.]  
1. One that attends or uses the plough.  
When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,  
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,  
The cuckoo then on ev'ry tree, *Shakespeare.*  
God provides the good things of the world, to serve the  
needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*. *Taylor.*  
The careful *ploughman* doubting stands. *Milton.*  
Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,  
Than the warm sun advances his increase. *Waller.*  
The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the  
shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*  
Who

# PLU

- Who can cease t' admire  
The *ploughman* conful in his coarse attire. *Dryden.*  
One  
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son. *Dryden.*  
2. A gross ignorant rustic.  
Her hand! to whose soft seizure  
The cignet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,  
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*. *Shakesp.*  
3. A strong laborious man.  
A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a  
*ploughman* will digest it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**PLOUGHMONDAY.** *n. f.* The monday after twelfth-day.  
*Ploughmonday* next after that the twelfth is past,  
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*  
**PLOUGHSHARE.** *n. f.* [*plough* and share.] The part of the  
plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.  
As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a  
great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty  
things. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *plough-*  
*shares* without being forced. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**TO PLUCK.** *v. a.* [*pluccian*, Sax. *plucken*, Dutch.]  
1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to  
draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon  
with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, par-  
ticularly by *Shakespeare*.  
It seem'd better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable  
government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them  
under. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
You were crown'd before,  
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off. *Shakesp.*  
*Pluck* down my officers, break my decrees,  
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakesp.*  
Canst thou not  
*Pluck* from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with  
comelines *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I gave my love a ring;  
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth  
That the world malfers. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,  
You *pluck* a thousand dangers on your head. *Shakespeare.*  
Dive into the bottom of the deep,  
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,  
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks. *Shakespeare.*  
I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land. *2 Chron.*  
*Pluck* away his crop with his feathers. *Levi, i. 16.*  
A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is  
planted. *Ecclesiast. iii. 2.*  
They *pluck* off their skin from off them. *Id. iii. 2.*  
Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck* out their tongues,  
Left with their dying breath they sow sedition. *Addison.*  
Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,  
*Plucks* the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise. *Gay.*  
From the back  
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills  
*Pluck* hair and wool. *Thomson's Spring.*  
2. To strip of feathers.  
Since I *plucked* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten.  
*Shakespeare.*  
I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for  
taking up or refusing of courage.  
He willed them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all  
things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should  
with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.  
*Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
**PLUCK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.  
Birds kept coming and going all the day long; but so few  
at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*.  
*L'Estrange.*  
Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without  
great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory  
muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. [*Pluck*, Erse. I know not whether derived from the  
English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart,  
liver and lights of an animal.  
**PLUCKER.** *n. f.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.  
Thou letter up and *pluck* down of kings! *Shakespeare.*  
Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at  
which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfals. *Mortimer.*  
**PLUG.** *n. f.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugg*, Dutch.] A stopple;  
any thing driven hard into another body.  
Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker  
to the bottom. *Boyle.*  
The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the  
brandishing of two sticks grafted in each hand, and laden  
with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest. *Addison.*  
In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together  
with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

# PLU

- TO PLUG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.  
A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter re-  
cur to the part disposed to receive it. *Shew's Surgery.*  
**PLUM.** *n. f.* [*plum*, *plumpeop*, Sax. *blumme*, Danish. A cus-  
tom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.]  
1. A fruit.  
The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a  
circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose  
flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an  
oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding  
an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which  
should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have  
but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jean-  
hative, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask,  
commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black  
damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5.  
The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The  
Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The  
white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, some-  
times called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white im-  
perial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12.  
The Chetton *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maitre  
claud. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red  
diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*.  
18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*.  
20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La nu-  
rabelle. 23. The Bignole *plum*. 24. The empress. 25.  
The monieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth  
*plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry  
*plum*. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muske *plum*.  
29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*.  
31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black thorn or  
loe tree *plum*. *Miller.*  
Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum  
consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation:  
they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best re-  
lish were in apples, *plums* or nuts. *Locke.*  
2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.  
I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shakespeare.*  
3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thou-  
sand pounds.  
By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into  
a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day  
before. *Addison.*  
The miser must make up his *plum*,  
And dares not touch the hoarded sum. *Prior.*  
By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he  
might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit. *Arbuth.*  
Ask you,  
Why she and Sapho raise that monstrous sum?  
Alas! they fear a man will eat a *plum*. *Pope.*  
4. A kind of play, called *how many plums* for a penny. *Ains.*  
**PLUMAGE.** *n. f.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.  
The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts. *Bacon.*  
Say, will the falcon, flying from above,  
Smite with her varying *plumage*, spate the dove. *Pope.*  
**PLUM.** *n. f.* [*plumb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden  
weight let down at the end of a line.  
If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when  
the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.  
*Mixon's Mechanica Exercitia.*  
**PLUMB.** *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.  
If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal  
velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the va-  
cuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one  
overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well  
one minute and dead the next. *Cellier.*  
**TO PLUMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.  
The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the  
channel. *Swift's Gulliver.*  
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.  
**PLUMBER.** *n. f.* [*plumbier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead.  
Commonly written and pronounced *plumner*.  
**PLUMBERY.** *n. f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the ma-  
nufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummary*.  
**PLUMCAKE.** *n. f.* [*plum* and cake.] Cake made with raisins.  
He cram'd them till their guts did ache  
With caudles, custard and *plumcake*. *Hudibras.*  
**PLUM.** *n. f.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]  
1. Feather of birds.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;  
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakespeare.*  
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*. *Milton.*  
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the  
*plume* or stalk of a quill. *Grew's Museum.*  
2. Feather worn as an ornament.  
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,  
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*  
Fan you into despair. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Eastern